#### **Marine Life Protection Act Initiative**



# California's Marine Life Protection Act Initiative: Adaptive Management in Action!

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#### **Previous Presentation**

- An introduction to the Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA) and marine protected areas
- Why the MLPA Initiative?
- An introduction to the MLPA Initiative, a marine protected area planning process

MLPA = Marine Life Protection Act; state legislation signed into law in 1999



#### **Overview**

- MLPA Initiative planning groups
- Marine protected area (MPA) design process
- Adaptations to the planning process
- Results and status of study regions



### MLPA Initiative Study Region Planning



 North Coast = California/Oregon border to Alder Creek near Point Arena

 North Central Coast = Alder Creek to Pigeon Point

> San Francisco Bay = San Francisco Bay from the Golden Gate Bridge to Carquinez Bridge

- Central Coast = Pigeon Point to Point Conception
  - South Coast = Point Conception to the California/Mexico border

<sup>\*</sup> North central coast and south coast include offshore islands



# **MLPA Initiative Participants**

Institutional partners







- MLPAI planning groups
  - Blue ribbon task force
  - Science advisory team
  - Regional stakeholder group
  - Statewide interests group
  - Staff and contractors
- General public and interested parties

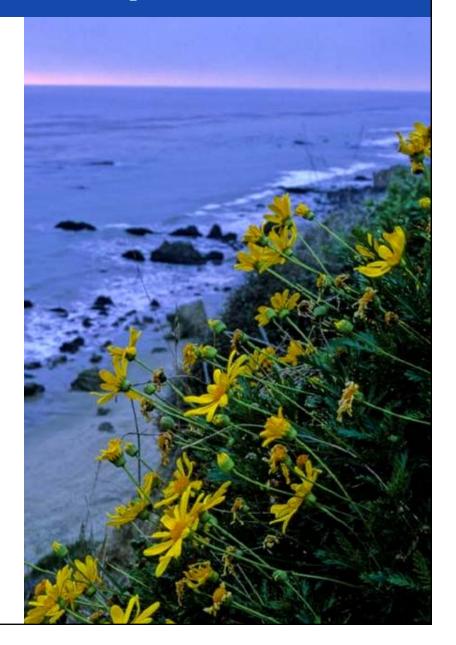




# Roles of Planning Groups

What roles did different groups play in the planning process and how did their functions overlap or inform one another?

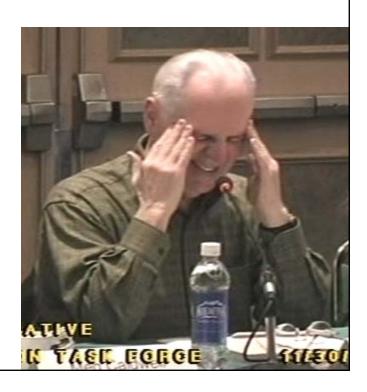
- Blue ribbon task force
- Science advisory team
- Regional stakeholder group
- Statewide interests group
- Staff and contractors





# Roles of Blue Ribbon Task Force

- Meet the objectives of the MOU
- Oversee development of master plan framework
- Oversee regional projects to develop alternative MPA proposals
- Strategy for long-term funding
- Recommendations for improving state-federal coordination of MPAs
- Help resolve policy disputes, provide direction in light of uncertainty ("Flack Catchers")
- Direct private funding





### Why a Blue Ribbon Task Force?

- MLPA offers six goals without any priority
- Stakeholders differ in emphasis they give goals, interpret goals, place MPAs to achieve goals, and assessing possible future impacts
- MLPA goals do not give priority to socioeconomics, yet cannot ignore impacts to humans
- Science provides informative and important metrics; lacks application of values
- Differing short- and long-term impacts
- Different guidelines sometimes conflict
- In general, policy judgment required



## Other Types of Recommendations

BRTF has made other recommendations to the State of California. For example:

- Water quality
- Military use areas
- Long-term funding
- Co-management of MPAs with "sister agencies," including tribes and tribal communities





# Roles of Science Advisory Team

- Apply science guidance from the master plan
- Assemble and review relevant science and data
- Determine levels of protection achieved by allowing take of particular species with specific gear types
- Answer science questions
- Develop white papers
- Evaluate potential impacts of MPA proposals





# Roles of Regional Stakeholder Group

- Contribute local expertise and knowledge
- Work collaboratively
- Develop MPA proposals that meet the requirements of the MLPA
- Conduct outreach to constituent groups
- Identify potential speakers



 Strive for high degree of cross-interest involvement and support



## Sample Stakeholder Group Members

- Commercial fishing
- Sea vegetable harvesting
- Bird watching
- Surfing
- Seafood processing
- Conservation
- Kayaking
- Recreational fishing



- Water quality
- Research
- Diving
- Tribes/tribal communities
- Ports and harbors
- Coastal consulting
- Education and outreach
- California Coastal Commission
- National Park Service
- Public-at-large





### Roles of Statewide Interests Group

- Advisory group to BRTF chair and I-Team
- How to improve progress in planning
- Ways to increase public/stakeholder participation
- Feedback on effectiveness of outreach efforts
- Potential panel speakers





### Roles of Staff/Contractors in Planning

- California Department of Fish and Game (technical advice, feasibility criteria and evaluation, research)
- California State Parks (guidelines, evaluation)
- Contractors (discrete research, writing and technical tasks to support planning groups)
- Overall support to the initiative planning groups





# **Roles of Other Organizations**

- California Fish and Game Commission
- California State Park and Recreation Commission
- California Natural Resources Agency
- Resources Legacy Fund Foundation





## **Types of Marine Protected Areas**

- State marine conservation area (SMCA)
  - Allows some recreational and/or commercial extractive activities
- State marine park (SMP)
  - Allows some recreational activities and prohibits all commercial extractive activities
- State marine reserve (SMR)
  - Prohibits all extractive activities





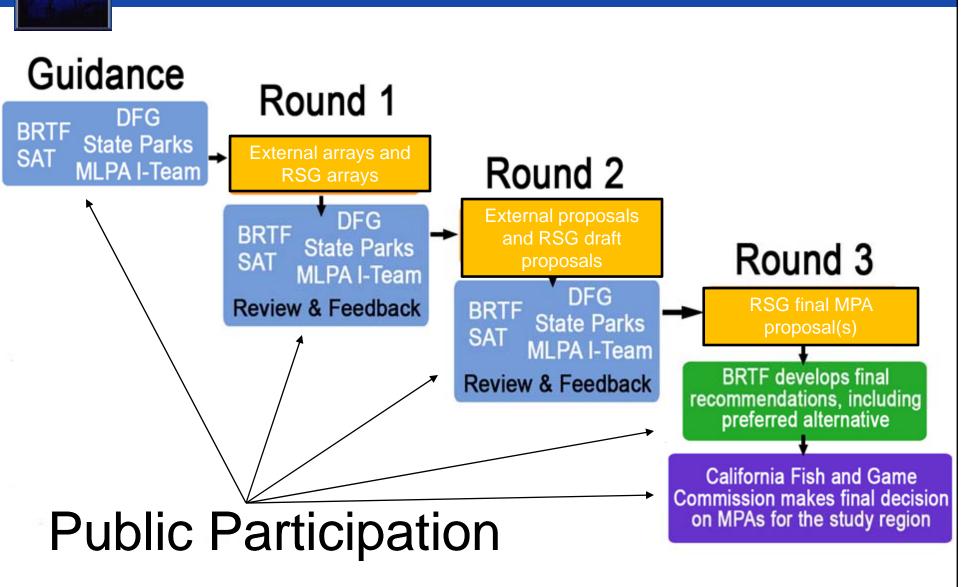
# **Iterative MPA Planning Process**

- Three rounds of MPA planning
- Gather information, test ideas, learn from evaluations and other feedback/input from:
  - MLPA Master Plan Science Advisory Team (SAT)
  - MLPA Blue Ribbon Task Force (BRTF)
  - California Department of Fish and Game (DFG)
  - California Department of Parks and Recreation (California State Parks)
  - MLPA Initiative staff (I-Team)
  - Interested public





## **Planning Process**





#### **Public Outreach**

 Outreach efforts included: Website, listserv, print mailing list, live webcasts, archived meeting video/audio, open houses, workshops, training videos, electronic newsletter, Twitter, Facebook, telephone office hours, individual and small group discussions, potlucks, social hours

 Targeted outreach to tribes and tribal communities



# **Public Participation**

- Opportunities for public participation included:
  - develop an MPA array
  - communicate directly with RSG member
  - submit ideas or suggestions in writing or during public comment at meetings

provide feedback on documents and MPA

proposals

- educate other members of the community
- participate in field trips and workshops
- attend "remote" public participation locations





#### **Lessons Learned**

- Clear mandate: Address inevitable uncertainty by focusing on mandate
- Transparency and accuracy critical to elicit trust in process
- Focus on necessary policy decisions; structure science and stakeholder processes to that end
- Provide authority to participate and decisions will be forthcoming
- Private funds support critical professional staff, consultants, food and comfort
- Deadlines support action



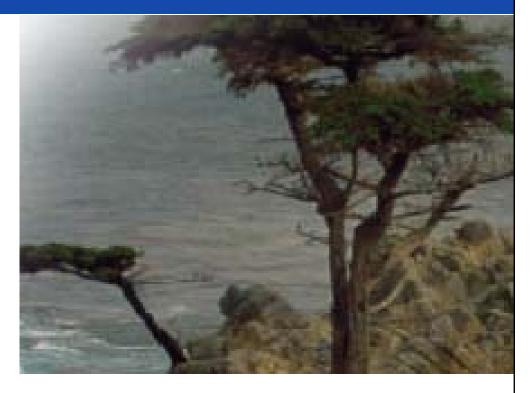
#### **Additional Lessons Learned**

- Communicate, communicate, and then communicate more!
- Commitment from participants includes risks
- Hard work by volunteer bodies critical; tens of thousands of hours of effort in each study region
- Significant resources used to support "process"
  - rather than new data collection or analyses
- Flexibility important as learn and grow; also creates greater uncertainty and challenge for participants



# **Factors Supporting Adaptation**

- Flexible and dynamic public-private partnership
- Iterative, regionallyfocused planning process
- Commitment to lessons learned analyses



- Retention of key staff and institutional knowledge
- Acceptance of "adaptive management in action" culture among I-Team members



### Adaptations: Stakeholder Selection

- Central coast: Nominations
- North central coast: Nominations and facilitators interviewed many stakeholders
- South coast: Nominations, facilitators interviewed most stakeholders, placed emphasis on middle-ground interests
- North coast: Same as south coast, but used development of external arrays through community groups in first round to help facilitators identify stakeholders with collaboration skills



# **Adaptations: Special Closures**

 Special closures not MPAs..separate classification under authority of California Fish and Game Commission

 Focus on marine mammal and marine bird protection

 Generally 300 to1,000 foot no-entry zones around rocks; some seasonal

 North coast, RSG intent to allow traditional, non-commercial, tribal gathering when possible



### Adaptations: Science Guidance

- Central coast pilot project: Developed guidelines from best readily available science
- Master plan guidelines well supported by peerreviewed scientific literature
- Application of science guidelines adapted for each study region due to unique attributes

 Examples: Levels of protection, modeling population sustainability, water quality, modeling to

assess spacing and connectivity for islands in S. California Bight

Level of Protectio n	MPA Types	Activities Associated with this Protection Level
Very high	SMR	No take
High	SMCA SMP	Salmon and other pelagic finfish¹ (H&L or troll in waters >50m depth); pelagic finfish¹ except salmon (spearfishing); coastal pelagic finfish² (H&L, round-haul net, dip net, cast net, hand); Pacific lamprey (H&L, hand, spear, bow and arrow, dip net); eulachon (dip net); non-living shells (hand)
Mod-high	SMCA SMP	Dungeness crab (trap, hoop-net, diving, hand); salmon and other pelagic finfish¹ (troll in water <50m depth); surf and night smelts (dip-net, a-frame net, cast net); sharks, skates, and rays (spear, harpoon, bow and arrow in non-estuarine waters); trout except steelhead rainbow trout (H&L);

1



### **Adaptations: Tools and Data**

- Central coast: Rudimentary decision support tool and socioeconomic data introduced late in process; usefulness came after planning process complete
- North central coast: Decision support tool and socioeconomic data introduced earlier; usefulness helpful in later rounds of planning
- South coast: Sophisticated decision support tool and socioeconomic data introduced early;

useful throughout planning process

 North coast: Introduced tool and data early with additional training before first round; in person, through video, and by webinar

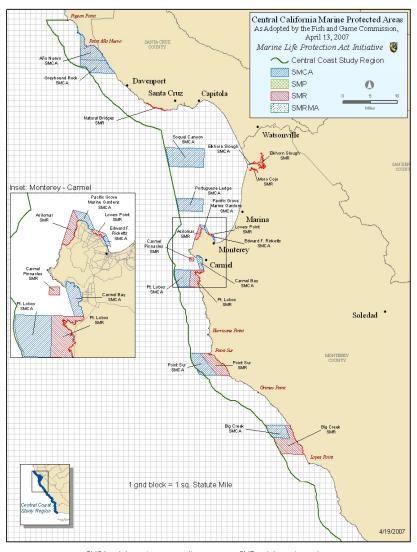


## Adaptations: State Agency Roles

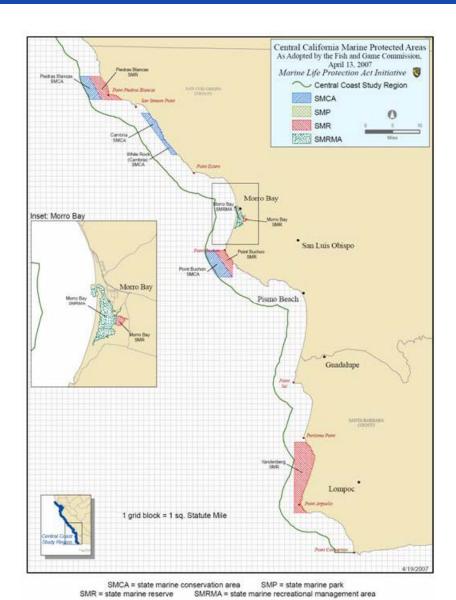
- Central coast: DFG included on staff, developed separate MPA proposal after planning process
- North central coast: DFG role increased through feasibility criteria and evaluation, without separate MPA proposal after planning; California State Parks added to RSG
- South coast: DFG continues feasibility role; California State Parks added in staff capacity to advise RSG and evaluate proposals
- North coast: Roles continue, with California State
   Parks voice more active regarding needs



# Results: Central Coast



SMCA = state marine conservation area SMP = state marine park
SMR = state marine reserve SMRMA = state marine recreational management area



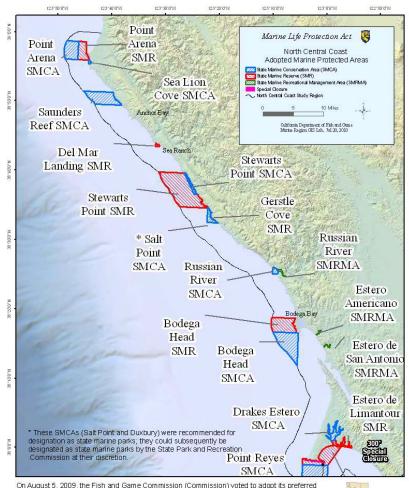


#### **Status: Central Coast**

- Implementation September 2007
- Outreach Public information signs for Monterey to Santa Cruz area, online guide to central coast MPAs, investigating smartphone application
- Management Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary and Sea Doc removing derelict fishing gear from MPAs
- Monitoring Approximately \$4 million to support data collection for baseline characterization in 2007 and 2008 (five studies ranging from socioeconomic to ecological surveys across range of key habitats)



#### **Results: North Central Coast**



On August 5, 2009, the Fish and Game Commission (Commission) voted to adopt its preferred alternative proposal, also known as the Integrated Preferred Alternative (IPA), for the MLPA north central coast study region. The IPA establishes 24 marine protected areas (MPAs) covering approximately 153 square miles (20.1%) of state waters in the north central coast study region, which extends from Alder Creek, near Pt. Arena, to Pigeon Point, in San Mateo County. Approximately 86 square miles (11%) of the 153 square miles are designated as "no take" state marine reserves, while different take allowances providing varying levels of protection are designated for the rest.



Estero de Drakes Estero Limantour Marine Life Protection Act SMCA SMR North Central Coast Adopted Marine Protected Areas 55 State Marine Cornervation Area (SMCA) Point Reves State Maine Reserve (SMR)

State Maine Recreational Management Area (SMRMA) **SMCA** V North Central Coast Study Region North Farallon Collifornia Department of Fish and Gar Mermi Region GBS Lab. Tul-101, 2019 Islands SMR Point Reyes SMR \* Duxbury Reef **SMCA** 800'Special Closure Southeast Farallon Island SMCA Montara SMR Southeast Farallon Island SMR Pillar Point SMCA \* These SMCAs (Salt Point and Duxbury) were recommended for designation as state marine parks; they could subsequently be designated as state marine parks by the State Park and Recreation Commission at their discretion.

These MPAs take effect April 1, 2010.

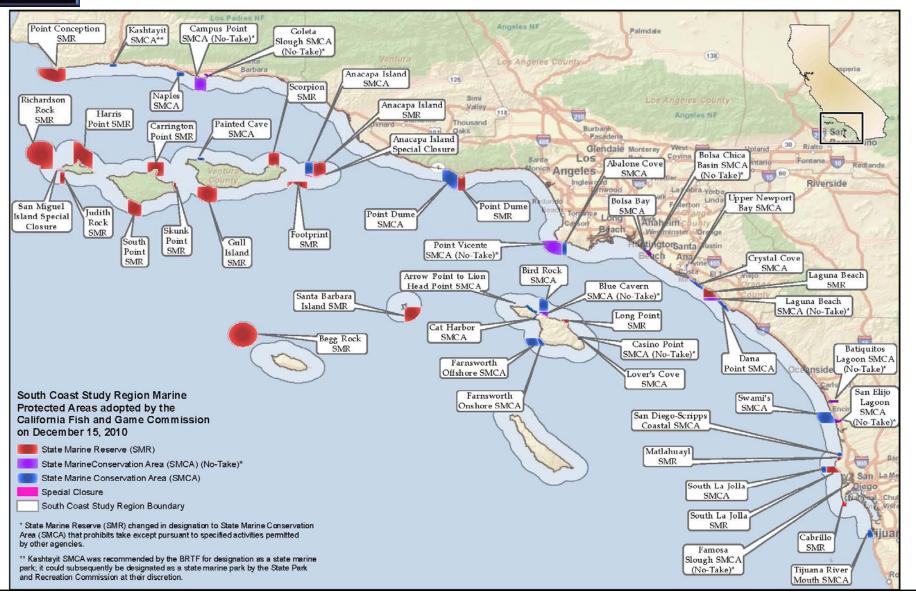


### **Status: North Central Coast**

- Implementation April 2010
- Outreach Partnering with State Parks to develop signs; online and print guides to north central coast MPAs; informational flyer developed with stakeholders
- Management Commission adopted emergency regulation changes to Stewarts Point SMR/SMCA and considering changes to SE Farallon Island Special Closure
- Monitoring Plan approved by commission in April 2010. Approximately \$4 million to support data collection for baseline characterization 2010- 2012 (eleven studies ranging from socioeconomic to ecological surveys across range of key habitats)



#### **Results: South Coast**

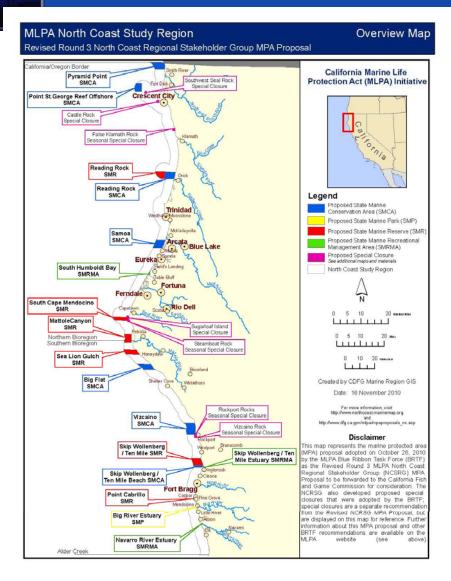


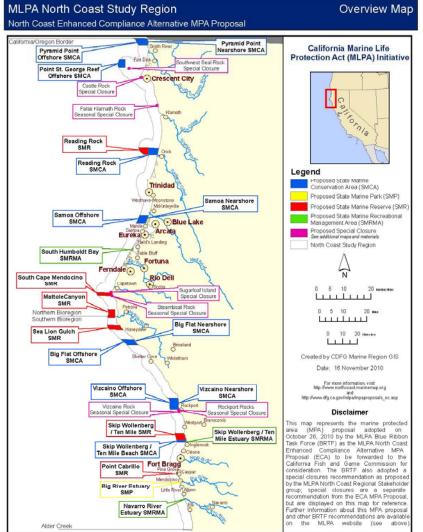


#### **Status: South Coast**

- Implementation 2011, dependent upon Office of Administrative Law approval
- Management Military closures in effect; Sea Doc Society removing derelict fishing gear and debris from MPAs and surrounding areas
- Monitoring Workshops held in July and November to help develop plan; anticipate release in early 2011. Ongoing conversations with agency and academic scientists to identify and discuss metrics. Considering existing programs and Channel Islands monitoring. Approximately \$4 million to support data collection for baseline characterization, scheduled to begin July 2011.

### Recommendation: NC MPA Proposals





\* Proposals include SMRMAs, a type of marine managed area



#### **Status: North Coast**

- Recommendations for MPAs and special closures delivered to California Fish and Game Commission on February 2, 2011
- Secretary Laird assigned his staff to investigate whether administrative solution exists to allow continued traditional tribal gathering within MPAs
- Commission assigned its staff to develop revised MPA proposal that accommodates traditional tribal gathering, using stakeholder proposal as foundation
- Ultimately commission will start California Environmental Quality Act and regulatory rulemaking processes (both public processes)



## **Status: San Francisco Bay**

- MOU: "...parties will meet to review progress in performing this MOU and will reach agreement on...[process for and] schedule for delivery of a recommendation...."
- "Options" report to be delivered spring 2011 that identifies different planning strategies, ranging from no planning to MLPA Initiative-type model
- Currently no funding





### Why the MLPA Initiative model?

- Different from traditional decision-making
- Robust, transparent, adaptive process with multiple opportunities for participation
- Deliberative iterations; choices framed, interests expressed, stakeholders develop ideas, public is able to directly contribute, ideas refined
- Use of best, readily-available science to inform deliberations
- Significant data and information about proposals through various evaluations, analyses, and stakeholder-developed materials
- Strong foundation for recommendations



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